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VOL. IX, NO. 50.

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S. L. P.

NEW YORK, MARCH 11, 1900.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

BRAVO, LAMI!

Belleville Socialist Alderman's Sturdy Stand.

Sets the Foe Howling.

Belleville Socialist Alderman in Belleville, Ill., Earns the Hatred of the Rep-Dem. Colleagues for Honest Aim and Speech—He Drives Them to the Blunder of Expelling Him—Is To Be Immediately Re-Elected—The Class Struggle Showing Its Teeth.

BELLEVILLE, ILL., Feb. 27.—The Belleville capitalist politicians of Republican and Democratic stamp in the City Council have taken the hint from their fellows in the New Britain, Ct., Council; they have improved upon the hint, and now they are winking across the continent to New Britain, suggesting, Go ye and do likewise.

The Socialist Alderman's Aggravating Bluntness.

William Lami, a young man of exemplary character, the one Socialist Labor Party Alderman elected here last year, was as much of a thorn in the side of his colleagues as the S. L. P. Councilmen and Aldermen of New Britain are to theirs. His presence had upon them the effect that a cat has upon a lot of rats. The cat in this instance was not expert on the "ropes," but was a cat, all the same, and, as such, greatly incommoded the rats. Their schemes could not be rolled off as before. Alderman Lami, in his own blunt way, gave his opinion on whatever crooked worked was tried before him; and, what seemed to have ached more than anything else, he had no respect for "Councilmanic etiquette." This etiquette consists in keeping your mouth shut outside of the Council Chamber, whatever else you may do inside. The Socialist Alderman did not believe in secret or Star Chamber business; moreover, he has quite an attachment for free speech. He chose to let others know what was going on in the Council Chamber, rather than to keep his tongue in a hole. He said what he thought, and proved it, too. Could anything be more improper than this giving away the case of gentlemen who had formerly plied their Councilmanic trade in the peace and quiet of etiquette?

"Law and Order" Feels Sore, Very Sore.

The Republican and Democratic Councilmen felt riled. The sessions of the Council became electric. The moment the Socialist Alderman stepped in all the others began to jump in their seats like hot chestnuts in the pan. This could, of course, not continue for long without an outbreak. The outbreak came. Republican and Democratic Councilmen tried to bully Lami at the session of last February 13; he could not be bullied, and he started to eject him by force. A free fight ensued, with Lami against the odds, and the session broke up.

Law and Order Goes Off Half-Cook.

At the next session—a week later, Tuesday, February 19—the Republican and Democratic Councilmen came with their plan ready. "Now or never" was written on their faces, and they brought policemen to back them. The Socialist Alderman looked calm and satisfied.

The meeting was regularly called, and as the men answered to their names it was evident that there was something up somewhere.

Alderman Rentschler was exceedingly nervous, and as he moved that the Council suspend the rules so that a resolution could be introduced, his voice quivered. His point carried, and Alderman Brenner then handed to City Clerk Puderer a set of resolutions, which read as follows:

Whereas, At a meeting of the City Council, held on Feb. 13, Alderman Lami refused to abide by the rulings of the Mayor and Council, and after urgent entreaty, to conduct himself quietly and peacefully, that the good name of the city might be carried on;

Resolved, By his violent language and attitude, as well as his unprovoked assault upon the Mayor, all within the Council Chamber, and his untruthful accusations against the Mayor and members of this Council during and immediately after said meeting, he conducted himself in a manner so disgraceful to the City of Belleville, and so injurious to the good name of our city, that he be expelled from said office; and, that he be removed from said office; and, that he be removed from said office.

Whereas, That the said William Lami, Alderman of the Third Ward, ought to be, and is hereby removed from said office.

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SOCIALISTS WIN

In New Britain's Council Chamber, Despite Delays.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN., March 1.—Our five Socialist members of the Council won their first real victory at the Council meeting on last February 24.

Some time ago, Councilman Patrick (Socialist) introduced a resolution for free public baths, which, after a hot debate, was tabled by the combined Republicans and Democrats. Several meetings later Patrick brought the matter before the Council again by a petition from a large number of factory slaves. It was then referred to the Board of Health. Patrick went before the Board and advocated their establishment.

Capitalists' Quandary.

The newspapers had been discussing the matter quite freely, and, of course, the Board of Health, fearing both the taxpayers, on the one hand, and the votes of the laboring class on the other, did not dare to take a decided stand on the matter, but shirked responsibility by referring it back to the Council again, with a recommendation that the Council appoint a committee to look into the matter.

The Dodging Starts.

The Mayor, at the request of the Council, appointed the committee, but ignored Councilman Patrick, and did not appoint him, thus breaking an ordinary rule of common parliamentary courtesy. This committee, like all the capitalist prototypes, endeavored to carry water on both shoulders, by reporting that, while public baths were a good thing, and badly needed, the taxpayers could not afford them, and recommended that the matter be temporarily laid aside.

Sharp Politics Tried.

By this time the workers had begun to kick. The Mayor, a gentleman of the labor-loving-and-skinning kind, saw an opportunity to make political capital off the Socialist measure, and presented a special message to the Council imploring favorable action on his public bath measure.

The Council ever ready to aid their brother members in deceiving the public, appointed another committee, and thus the matter stayed in committee, the evident intention being to report within a few days of election (April 10) and having their report referred to the committee on estimates, where the troublesome matter would die an easy death after public sentiment had been lulled asleep by believing that they would get their baths.

Socialists Call Time.

Time passed; the game was working slowly, when Patrick disturbed the peace by introducing a resolution calling for the report of the committee at once. Being caught in a hole they had to trust to future luck. The committee then got together and presented a minority adverse report, and a majority favorable report, with capitalist trimmings, to wit, three thousand dollars to be expended, and a charge of ten cents a bath charged thus clearing the cost in two or three years, and then becoming a source of revenue and reducing the taxation for the property-holding taxpayers. A beautiful scheme!

Strange to say, the Mayor, who signed the majority report, asked that both minority and majority reports be referred to the committee on estimates for their thoughtful consideration. Councilman Tourtellatte (Socialist) gave them a sarcastic drubbing. Councilman Patrick suggested that the street committee bring in a report charging a fee for the use of streets and walks, and told them plainly that their scheme was simply a game of bunco. The music was fast and furious, the capitalist henchmen being caught at one of their tricks, were in a state of rage. While the excitement was at its height, Patrick quietly introduced a resolution instructing the committee on estimates to report an appropriation of \$2,500 for FREE PUBLIC BATHS.

Socialists on Top!

In their deplorable state of anxiety, our capitalist labor lovers—failing to note the word *free*, or the mandatory nature of the resolution, all the reader as the Socialists sat still, with serious faces—bolted the measure whole, without debate.

Our comrades are now laughing in their sleeves at their opponents' antics. They dare not reconsider their vote and give away the game, so they must trust to luck of squaring themselves with their dear below the taxpayers (dodgers).

But in the midst of all this, one of the most perfect object lessons is offered by the daily press.

A Capitalist Paper Lets the Cat Out.

One paper, which previously had said that baths were such a good thing, and what a good man the Mayor was with his cure for social skins, now has let forth the bowl:

"The Council voted last evening to instruct the committee on estimates to include in their list of appropriations \$2,500 for semi-free public baths (note the semi-free). Considering the imperative need of the city for more policemen, a patrol wagon and a city building, it would seem wise to the average taxpayer to provide for these before indulging in a bid of this kind."

By the beard of Peffer and the shades of Grover, what an eye-opener for the wage slaves of New Britain! Truly a little rock thrown into a cesspool will hit many heads.

SCRAP BOOK FIND.

Class interests and class politics are inseparable. True, the interests of individual capitalists are necessarily various and conflicting. Two gold bugs, for instance, may differ on the tariff. The same business man who professes allegiance to a certain party on national issues may quite consistently vote for the other party on municipal questions. All capitalists, however, are united—and so, therefore, are their parties—on the fundamental principle of all capitalist policy, that "labor must be fleeced," for if there were no fleecing, there could be no contest as to its division between the fleecers. See advertisement on page 3.

CLEAR THE WAY!

Alliance Whips International Labor Fakirs.

An Attempt to Repeat the Seidenberg Affair, Make a Raid upon the Workers and Sell Them Out, by Gentlemen in the Strike Committee Business, Is Foiled—The S. T. & L. A. Organizes S. Davis & Co.'s Cigar Shop from Top to Bottom.

Last week a decided blow for freedom was struck in the ranks of labor in this city. The hammer was wielded by the Alliance men, and it fell with crushing force upon the noddles of a set of gentlemen who ply the business of "Strike Committee" for the Strasser-Gompers organization of cigarmakers, called International Cigarmakers.

The Strike Committee Business.

Whenever hunger or similar motives prompted the need, the gentlemen in the "Strike Committee business" would make a raid upon the workers in some cigar factory ordering them out on a strike. The upshot was always the same. Initiation and other dues were scooped in, the "Strike Committee" fees were made, and the workers were sold out. Occasionally, when the loss was particularly stiff-necked, the sell-out had little in it for the "Strike Committee business" gentlemen; generally, the boss being more or less of a bourgeois poltroon, the sell-out had a good deal in it for the gentlemen in the "Strike Committee business." This, in condensed form, is, or rather, was, the humdrum routine of this "business."

The Seidenberg Spectre.

It is now just about two years ago, that a little variety was introduced into this "Strike Committee" business; the variety consisted in incidentally smashing, or trying to smash, the Alliance cigarmakers, an organization that had just sprung up in this city out of men who refused to be plucked by the labor fakirs of the International Cigarmakers. The factory of Seidenberg was picked out. The men were ordered on strike; the Alliance men went out too, under protest, their consent not having been asked. After two days of doing "business" as "Strike Committee," the gentleman declared the strike "settled." Not a thing was gained of all the alleged demands, but the "Strike Committee" fees were made, dues and initiation fees were raked in, the men felt they had been sold out, and the Alliance men in that shop were compelled to join the International Union or starve.

The readers of THE PEOPLE will recall the occurrence. It was described in full at the time in these columns, and the name of the "Seidenberg Spectre" was given to it, inasmuch as the ugly facts came out in full, despite all the attempts of the fakirs, who were then in the Party, to suppress them. The occurrence marked an epoch that portended the end of the "Strike Committee business."

Down Comes the Alliance Hammer.

After the Seidenberg affair, the gentlemen in the "Strike Committee business" lay low for two years. The "Seidenberg Spectre" hovered over them and made them timid; the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance men were not bothered all this time, and they gained strength. Suddenly the "Strike Committee business" folks picked up courage. Whether it is that they were driven by hunger and felt forced to make a dash for plunder; or whether, like the intellectual noddles that they are, they swallowed all the recent noddles ladled out by the *Volkszeitung* about the Alliance being "utterly weak," they sallied forth two weeks ago on a raid upon the workers in the cigar factory of S. Davis & Company, where several Alliance men were at work. A shop meeting was called by the would-be raiders; they made the usual speeches and had a vote taken as to whether a strike should be ordered. The men had a good deal of experience with these "Strike Committee business" gentlemen. Only sixteen voted to go on strike; a hundred and odd voted against, not wanting to have anything to do with the disreputable lot of fakirs who made up the "Strike Committee Firm." The "Strike Committee Firm" then declared that they would order the strike themselves, and did so, and threatened the men with the bugaboo of being scabs, if they disobeyed. Then rose the Spectre of Seidenberg above the meeting, and grinning from ear to ear at the "Strike Committee Firm," yelled loud enough to be heard by them and to send a chill down their spines:

"You tried this thing once before; you shall not do it again!"

S. T. & L. A. On Top.

The men returned to work; the Alliance took charge of the place and organized it from top to bottom; firmly resisting the "Strike Committee business" in its rear, it placed before the employer in dignified manner the demands of the men—and the employer granted them.

By the agreement there made, which holds for two years, the shop is to be an Alliance shop; \$1 increase per thousand was granted on one of the shapes; and the Alliance label was accepted, as a protection to the operatives, and not as a merchandise to be trafficked with for the protection of the employer.

The significance of this occurrence can not be overestimated. It is the first practical and telling blow given to the fakirs of the International Union.

If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read it, and renew when the trial subscription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

MILWAUKEE.

S. L. P. Municipal Ticket and Platform.

Significant Speeches Made at the Nominating Convention, Throwing Light upon Contemporaneous Fake Conventions—The Good Name of the Socialist Labor Party, Earned by Years of Intolerant Rectitude, Sought by Crooks to Deck Themselves With.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 29.—The Socialist Labor Party of Milwaukee held its City Convention on Friday, February 24, at Kaiser's Hall. Forty-seven delegates were present, representing seventeen out of the twenty-seven wards that the city is composed of. Richard Koeppl, chairman of the County Committee, called the convention to order at 8:20 p. m. Fleisig was elected chairman pro tem, and Bottema secretary pro tem. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, and while the committee was at work, the Socialistic Liedertafel sang the Marseillaise. Then Comrade Frank R. Wilke addressed the convention. After a rapid review of the attempt from certain quarters, that had ever trafficked with the labor vote, and that now was seeking to do the same with the aid of the Debserie, and flaunting the false colors of the Socialist Labor Party, Comrade Wilke outlined the aims, tactics and principles of the S. L. P. The short but striking speech met with great applause.

Fakirs Scored.

After accepting the report of the committee on credentials the chairman and secretary pro tem were elected permanent officers. Then a Committee on Resolutions and Platform was appointed and withdrew to the ante-room. While they were absent, Comrade Minkley took the floor and stirred up the delegates and the many sympathizers present by a brilliant speech in German. Comrade Minkley did not spare the fakirs, whether political or economic, and he concluded his address, which was often interrupted by long and enthusiastic applause, with three cheers for the only party that stands for the interests of the working class—the Socialist Labor Party.

Conventions and "Conventions."

Comrade Minkley was followed by Comrade Koeppl, who spoke in English. He called the attention of the convention and visitors to the great difference between this convention and another one that was held two weeks before by the Social Democracy, so-called. "We have not 150 delegates," said the speaker, "like the Debsites, it is true; but, if you look over this convention and its forty-seven delegates, you will find it to be a bona fide convention of wage workers only. We despise all dirty work, such as used by the local leaders of the Debs Democrats for the purpose of securing a big crowd and fooling people. For this reason you will find no Republican nor Democratic sitting and voting at our convention, as was done at the Debs convention on February 12. You do not find here any Wiemanns, Beindickses, Huebners and other notorious labor fakirs, as starred at the Debsites' convention. You will gladly miss the 'Agents of Heaven,' small traders, sport-Socialists, me-too Socialists, and all 'round good fellows.' What you will find in our convention is straight-forward Socialists and clear-cut Socialism." The comrade closed his address with an appeal to all present to spread our official organ, THE PEOPLE, among the English reading workers. Hereupon the Committee on Resolutions presented the following

Platform.

The Socialist Labor Party of Milwaukee, in convention assembled, indorses the platform, principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America.

Labor is the basis on whose shoulders rests the whole superstructure of modern civilization. Labor creates all wealth, supports all the luxury and idleness of the capitalist class, but retains for itself only a bare existence. The capitalist class, which enjoys all the surplus created by labor, constitutes only four per cent, whereas the working class constitutes seventy-five per cent of the population, and by its votes may change this system of private ownership, or capitalism, and substitute instead a government for all of the people to be benefited collectively, and not for the benefit of a few capitalists, as at present.

While we aim at nothing short of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we present the following plans for the immediate benefit of our people, declaring expressly, however, that the working class can not expect such benefits from the representatives of the capitalist class, but must elect representatives of their own class, which alone has an interest in effecting the following demands:

Whereas, Class interest and class politics are inseparable and parties of the capitalist class, and parties of the laboring class, are always united on the question of labor fleecing. So-called independent or citizens' movements are only the efforts of cunning political tricksters to blind and divide the working class.

Resolved, That we call on the workers to shun all such factions and parties of the capitalist class, and to support the only party that stands for working class interests—the Socialist Labor Party.

Whereas, The franchises for street-railways in Milwaukee have been corruptly granted to private corporations, and the people robbed of their rights by the political tools of the capitalist class in the City Council.

according to the following principles: (1) The employees to elect their own superintendent and foremen. (2) No wage worker to receive less than \$3 a day, the working day not to exceed eight hours a day. (3) A portion of the profits to be set aside as a pension fund for aged or disabled workers. (4) No employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

Whereas, The mere right to vote for candidates who, when elected, may act as they please during their term of office, is a mere burlesque on democracy.

Resolved, That, in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Socialist Labor Party, the referendum, initiative and imperative mandate, every official elected by the Socialist Labor Party shall render an account of his acts at least once a month, at a public meeting of the members of the Party in Milwaukee. He shall carry out such resolutions as they may adopt, and shall promptly resign his office if his recall is demanded by a majority vote of the Party in Milwaukee.

We demand the abolition of the contract system in all municipal work.

We further demand that children of parents without means be furnished with warm meals and clothes free of charge.

We demand that school children be furnished with free text books.

The city to furnish in the working-men's districts as many commodious bath houses as may be needed, the use of the same to be free to the public.

The city to acquire possession of land within its boundaries and erect thereon comfortable houses for the workers, to be rented at permanent rentals calculated on cost of building, annual repairs and administrative expenses.

In conclusion, we call the attention of all wage workers to the fact that we are not pleading the morality or fitness of our candidates, though we believe them to be as honest and intelligent as any in the field. We do plead the principles in the foregoing platform. Good men may die or become corrupted, and destroy the value of a political movement which depends upon the personality or goodness of a man, or set of men, but principles remain forever. So we advise you to vote for principles—not for men.

The Socialist Labor Party never compromises truth to make a friend; never withholds a blow at error lest it make an enemy. Its firm assurance of final victory, its purpose its course unwavering, its desire for temporary advantage. Its propaganda is not alone to educate; it is to organize the working class for the conquest of the political power; for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system and in its stead the ushering in of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Until that mission is accomplished, it will stand firm as a rock, yet alert and watchful, yielding nothing.

After the platform was adopted, nominations for city officials were made. The following comrades were unanimously nominated:

The Ticket.
For Mayor, ALVIN FLEISIG.
For City Comptroller, MORITZ SEHM.
For City Treasurer, FRANK MENNING.

The Central Committee was authorized to fill vacancies. With three rousing cheers for the international revolutionary labor movement, expressed in America by the Socialist Labor Party, the convention adjourned.

Moving Onward.

PITTSBURG, PA., March 1.—The municipal elections held in this Allegheny county on the 20th of last month, record good progress.

In the county, the Party's vote rose to 2,000, which is an increase of over 900 votes. This places the Socialist Labor Party on the list of officially recognized parties.

In this city, Edward Messer, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Comptroller, polled 470 votes, or two per cent of the total.

Besides this, ten Socialist Labor Party inspectors are elected.

In Allegheny, the Party elects four Election Inspectors.

In McKeesport, a Socialist Labor Party Councilman, Allan J. Nelson, was elected, while the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Mayor, Hunter, polled twenty votes more than the Democrat.

Unlike the "Reform" parties, the Socialist Labor Party does not flare up and go down again. It stands firm, can not be moved from its bearings, and moves onward and upward. It now occupies the third column here.

READING, PA., Feb. 28.—The only ward organized by the Socialist Labor Party, the Tenth Ward, found this year a Socialist Labor Party candidate for Common Council and one for School Director, to contest the field. Silas Hinkel polled fourteen votes for Council, and Harry Belman thirty-nine for School Director.

In Pawtucket, R. I.

PAWTUCKET, March 1.—The Socialist Labor Party of Pawtucket has once more entered the political arena with a full legislative ticket. Owing to the obnoxious caucus act, which was especially designed to cripple our movement, under the guise of purifying the caucuses, we have found it more convenient to file nomination papers than to hold caucuses.

At a well attended and enthusiastic meeting, at which every comrade seemed to be imbued with the spirit of hopeful determination, the following ticket was placed in nomination:

Senator
NELSON WHITE.
Representatives,
ROBERT A. HARBENHAU,
CHARLES H. DANA,
PATRICK J. CONOLE,
HERBERT LONGWORTH,
GEORGE E. MILLER,
JOHN J. BACWELL,
JOHN H. BARKER.

Our Party was never in a better condition to make a grand showing in Pawtucket than at present. We have established permanent headquarters and are holding public meetings every Sunday evening. The people are becoming intensely interested in our cause, and we are confident that now the hollowness of this so-called prosperity has been discovered. Pawtucket will be heard from in no unimpeachable manner on election day.

ROBERT J. HUNT,
Organizer.

IMMORTALIZED.

A Document Worth Its Weight in Gold.

The Quincy S. D. P. Mayoralty Candidate Uses that Party the Same as He Would Use a Dead Horse, Lying on the Street, To Paste an Advertisement of his Business On—Party and Standard-Bearers Throw Light upon Each Other.

QUINCY, MASS., March 5.—The Social Democracy of this place kills itself off with

Just One Document.

This document is four pages in size; its front page is taken up with a picture of Gustave B. Bates, the Social Democratic nominee for Mayor; the fourth page is taken up with what purports to be a platform; and the two inside pages contain Mr. Bates' "Letter of Acceptance" and "Record." It is these two pages that render the document immortal, so immortal that he document can no longer be had for love or money. The Socialists, appreciating its value, promptly supplied themselves with copies, which they preserve as relics, and which they read to their friends amidst roars of laughter.

The Record.

Mr. Bates' record consists of nine points, besides an extensive advertisement of his business. The first one is that he is "one of the largest taxpayers and property-holders in Quincy" and surroundings; other points enumerate the Secret Societies of which he is a member; another credits him with the distinction of being a member of the Young Men's Christian Association; yet another point is that for ten years he has been a member of the Quincy Yacht Club; etc., etc. With such a record as a "reformer," Mr. Bates

Letter of Acceptance.

should offer no surprises. But it does. Mr. Bates declares that he is "non-partisan;" a candidate of one party, and that party one that at convenient places pronounces itself "revolutionary," one should expect to be decidedly partisan. Not so with the Social Democratic candidates; they are broad enough to be all things to all men.

Taxes! Taxes!

Mr. Bates then promises the readjustment of the taxes on real estate so as to relieve the "working people who are now overburdened" by the unjust real estate taxation. In other words, the leading taxpayer of Quincy wants to become Mayor, like any other capitalist "reformer," upon the suffrage of the workers, and for the purpose of padding himself from the burden of having to contribute to the support of the Government for the protection of the property that he has plundered the workers of.

Common Sense.

Mr. Bates pronounces himself thereupon in favor of "commonsense," and speaks of himself as a "brother-working-man."

Is "commonsense" an absolute thing? There are as many different sorts of "commonsense" as there are class interests. The "commonsense" that suits the labor-fleecing, yacht club member, property-holding, large tax-payer Bates is to scoop up as much of the products of labor as he can, less his yacht club luxuries and other purposes, and to pad himself from the burden of having to contribute to the support of the Government for the protection of the property that he has plundered the workers of.

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THE PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party, Henry Kuhn,
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Single copy, 10 cents.

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As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, on April 6, 1891.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....	2,068
In 1890.....	18,351
In 1892 (Presidential).....	21,157
In 1894.....	35,183
In 1896 (Presidential).....	36,564
In 1898.....	82,204
In 1899.....	85,231

In the silent halls of death,
Then go not, like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

—BYANT.

THE MURDER OF MIKE DEVINE.

In a revolution, the first bloodshed is always the rallying point for a clarion call to arms. The Socialist Revolution, for the present at least, is being forwarded at the ballot box; and if there is one thing that should be used as a clarion call during the coming campaign it is "The Murder of MIKE DEVINE." Members of the proletariat have before this fallen beneath the murderous missiles of the capitalist class, but this is the first time in the history of the Socialist Labor Party that a man wearing an Arm and Hammer button has been deliberately hounded to the grave.

A number of months ago a Section of the Socialist Labor Party was organized at Burke, Idaho. Among the charter members was MIKE DEVINE. And when the miners were corralled in the Bull Pen, of course MIKE DEVINE was there. Pneumonia attacked him, and, strong and robust though he was, the beastly sanitary conditions of the Bull Pen sapped his vitality, and he knew that he was facing the grim specter.

He pleaded that his wife and child might be allowed to see him.

"No!" thundered the capitalist brute in charge of the prison.

His friends pleaded for him. "The man is dying," they said.

"No, and again no!" cried the military lackey of the Republican President McKINLEY.

Then—
With the glaze of death in his eyes and the death-rattle in his throat, he raised himself on one elbow, gave one last long look at his fellow-prisoners, and shouted:
"BOYS, DAMN THESE MURDERERS! STAND BY THE UNION! DON'T SIGN THE PERMIT! THEN HE FELL OVER DEAD."

And MIKE DEVINE, a member in good standing of the Socialist Labor Party, and a worker for the Socialist Republic, was murdered.

Well does Stanislaus Cullen say:

Seventeen hundred and seventy saw Yankee men shot dead.
In fifty-nine JOHN BROWN was hanged—
read ye the omen red.
King GEORGE went down. Black slavery died.
Ye capitalists mark the sign:
Ye told the knell of your system's rule
when you murdered MIKE DEVINE.
Listen, O Workers, and answer: How shall we best serve the Cause?
He was murdered for defending? How best change the brutal laws
That they tortured him to death with?
Heed the words of MIKE DEVINE:
Vote to open the mine and work. For the Robber Class don't sign!

In the Bull Pen at Wardner, the capitalist class dealt its first bloody blow to the Socialist proletariat and made a breach in the front ranks of the militant army of Socialism. But from his grave a hundred crimson banners will wave, and in his place a thousand stalwarts will stand. And when the day comes that the flag of the Socialist Republic shall float from every flagstaff in the nation, then we will build

a monument due
With the broken chains of the wage-slave,
In memory of MIKE I—no.

Close up the ranks!

JULIAN PIERCE.

WHY "PHILANTHROPY" HALTS.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a chapter from MARX'S "Capital" on the laborious poor, showing the needlessness of these to capitalist society, and how they actually constitute the mine from which is drawn the affluence of the capitalists, and upon which their wealth rests. The article also shows with citations from distinguished capitalist economists that, while the relieving of the wants of the poor is a wise act, yet the curing of the evil would be folly, inasmuch as it would cut off capitalist society from its base of supplies. These observations explain a certain phenomenon that is of frequent recurrence, and

that is otherwise puzzling, to wit, the halting attitude of Philanthropy.

When the "Philanthropist" starts in, he wraps himself in a cloak of humane phrases: the love for his kind seems to dominate his mind; "do unto others as you would be done by" seems to be his guiding star. And yet, ere one knows, his course begins to veer. He whose mind is dominated by love for his kind, whose conduct is guided by the principle to do unto others as he would be done by, cannot but be anxious to cure, as well as alleviate, pain; with such a person, the idea of stopping short of a cure, much more so the deliberate preventing of a cure, and deliberate nursing of the ill must be wholly absent from his mind; and utterly repellant must to such a person be the idea of nursing the evil itself, so as to have a perennial opportunity to exercise philanthropy. Not so the "Philanthropist." He will go so far and no further. He will alleviate, but not cure; the proposition to cure is derided by him with all the invectives at his command.

Of this we are just being furnished with an illustration by Philanthropist JACOB S. RITS. The tenement house system he loathes: it breeds, untold evils among the poor. Now, then, does he set his cap to abolishing the tenement house system? Oh, no! His whole aim is to "reduce the evil." The tenement house breeder of whole volumes of ills is to have its wings clipped so that it may breed only half volumes; and as to destroying the capitalist system itself—that microbe one of whose secretions is the tenement house system impurity—perish the thought! Not only would Philanthropist RITS not be so "unpatriotic," he does his level best to uphold the putrid microbe by singing the praises of one of its pillars—THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of improved policeman's club reputation.

As stated in the pamphlet "The Class Struggle," now about to be republished by the Labor News Co.:

Poverty is felt by the capitalist class to be a source of danger for the whole social fabric; it breeds famine, pestilence and crime. Accordingly, a few of the more clear-headed and more humane among the capitalist class are willing to do something for the proletariat; but the bulk of those, who neither dare nor can afford to break with their own class, the problem is not the abolition, but only the alleviation, of poverty. To abolish poverty were to abolish the proletariat, and that is not their purpose. The proletariat is, by all means, to continue, able to work and satisfied with its condition. This is the extent to which capitalist philanthropy goes, or can go.

The working class must rely upon itself alone. It must itself be the bestower upon itself of whatever good things it is to enjoy. All other sources are but sources of degrading alms and fettering slavery.

THE DAILY PEOPLE is approaching visibly and audibly to those who have eyes to see and ears to hear.

Close observers will have noticed that the present PEOPLE has been going through a period of transition during the last three weeks. It is now set up on its own linotype machine, in its own composing rooms—a step towards the daily; furthermore it is set up in the type of the daily papers. These preparatory steps for the event of next July 1 have not been unaccompanied with technical difficulties. These were virtually overcome last week, and are wholly overcome now. The net result of the change so far is that THE PEOPLE contains nearly two more columns of reading matter, due to the difference in type.

Another change, not quite so pleasant to the readers, is that they will receive the paper somewhat later than usually. It has been found advisable to go to press a day later so as to give time for communications and other matter to go in. At any rate, under the new regime, THE PEOPLE will be mailed Thursday morning early.

Mr. Lyman Abbott, a Reformer and lecturer, has brought the art of humbug, common to reformers and professional lecturers to perfection.

In a recent lecture on the Social Question, he says in one place:

It is something that every man in America owes himself.

And just before that he says:

We abolish feudalism, and there springs up in its place a capitalist system. In which the tools are owned by the few, and the many can work only with the consent of the owners.

Now which is which?

A social system, in which "the many can work only with the consent of the few owners of the tools," surely can not be a social system in which every man owns himself. The man who, can not work; i. e., live without the consent of another, whatever he owns, surely does not own himself. It consequently must follow that in America, where this social system exists, every man does not own himself. But Mr. Lyman Abbott says that in America "every man does own himself." What is the sequence? Either that we have no capitalist system in America, in which case Mr. Lyman Abbott neglected to say what we did have, or that we do have capitalism here and Mr. Abbott is carrying water on both shoulders telling a bit of truth to make his lecture tart and then slobbering the truth over with a bit of blarney not to frighten away moneyed backers of his lecture tours.

Such are the Cagliostro of this generation!

A Grocers' Trust was started last week in Boston; at least the attempt was made. The affair was unique. It betrayed better than anything yet has the moon-calf make-up of many of our fel-

low citizens, the illuminating fact of the occasion being that, at the conclusion of the speeches, the hat was passed around to take a collection to start the trust. The magnificent sum of \$17.13 was collected, and the announcement thereof was greeted as "a step towards the goal."

Between these Trustifiers and the "Socialist" colonizationists, like Mr. Leonard, the "Socialist" candidate for governor in Maine, who schemes a colony of 100,000 people, each depositing \$100, and thus beginning with \$10,000,000, the country is sure to be kept in a roar for some time to come.

The "Socialist," James F. Carey, of Massachusetts, must by this time be making the painful discovery of the truth of the saying that is imputed to Lincoln to the effect that you may cheat some people all the time, and you may cheat all the people some time, but you can't cheat all the people all the time.

He appeared recently in Providence, R. I., where he was announced to deliver the first of a series of lectures in which he was to annihilate the Socialist Labor Party. He delivered his first lecture, and that was also his last. The reception he got was not encouraging. The audience was too hard-hearted for him.

The consumption, appendicitis-in-the-legs, erysipelas-in-the-nose, rheumatism-in-the-ear and other dodges of sickness in his and in the body of his family, with which he seeks to captivate sympathy, left the audience unmoved, even caused him to be gayed.

Sic transit gloria dodgi!

The Empire State Society of the Sons of the Revolution held on the 28th of last month an exciting meeting in the city, during which excitement a variety of patriotic pussies leaped out of a variety of bags. One was a circular issued by one of the members in which the following passage occurs:

Two years ago this society rose against tyrannous and unheard-of high-handedness on the part of the clique who have ridden the organization since its birth and smothered them. Why do these people struggle so desperately to keep themselves in office? Because they are interested in a printing concern that monopolizes the printing of our society, an item of tremendous expense during the past two years. Most of it is uncalled for and unnecessary.

These Sons, interested in printing and other concerns, and who utilize their Sonship so as to turn the flow of the circulating medium into their pockets, may serve a purpose, however round about, in the scheme of nature. They serve as foot notes on patriotism.

What has been wrongly called the "Labor Movement," is just now making an odd exhibition of itself.

If Chicago "organized" Labor and "un-organized" Labor are organized in mutual warfare in the building trades.

Here in New York, "pickets" of the International Typographical Union are hunting up the wives of the Sun's employees and telling them that their husbands are not at work at all, but spending their time with fast women.

What does all this mean? The Labor Movement? No! The Class Struggle? No!—It means a wrangle for jobs, in which intellectual and physical effort is put forth against one another by fellow-competitors, upon the same mean and criminal plane that small and big traders fight one another.

Pure and simple methods are not even remotely the methods of the Labor Movement—they are repellent to the Labor Movement. They are caricatures of the methods of the bourgeois.

Never before in its history has the Party had so many agitators in the field as since its striking arm became free, by the dumping of the reactionists.

Keep is touring Ohio; Schulberg, Connecticut; Maloney, Massachusetts; Peter Damm, the Middle States; Dalton, the Rocky Mountain States; Hickey, New York and New Jersey; and Indiana is preparing to put a man in the field for the purpose of organizing glassworkers and coal miners' Alliances; Colorado, Utah and California are arranging with the same object. Besides these, numerous other tours of shorter length are springing up constantly.

What with this, the DAILY PEOPLE and the increased activity of the Labor News Company, the Party is evidently in A No. 1 fighting trim.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Seattle, Wash., *Pacific Wave*, a publication of the students of the University of Washington has a lengthy article on the platform of the Socialist Labor Party recently adopted in its city for the municipal campaign. The criticism is friendly, but both that which it approves and that which it disapproves denotes much greenness.

It is, in the first place, a sign of greenness to ignore the general principles of Socialism enunciated in a Socialist platform, pick out a few planks of local demands for immediate enforcement which lose all sense, or acquire a very different sense, when taken apart from their context, and then bestow praises upon them. This is just what the *Pacific Wave* does. For instance:

The *Pacific Wave* speaks approvingly of "free baths," "municipal hospitals," etc., and declares these to be things already found in many American cities. To imagine that these things, demanded by Socialism, have any feature essentially alien to the things one now has, is a blunder into which one can fall only when he looks at the "demands" apart from the Socialist principles that precede them, and from which they follow. What we now have are essentially charitable concerns, and needs must be so seeing that they proceed from capitalist principles, which need for their basis a poor and pauper class, and which, accordingly needs charity. What, on the contrary, Socialism demands is the sequence of a social system, whose basis, so far from being poverty, is the affluence that the worker can enjoy and is entitled to. Such things are "human at

a different color." The approval of them must be upon ground different from the approval of charities.

Again, the *Pacific Wave* has misgivings on the score of calling capitalists "respectable criminals." It censures the Socialist Labor Party platform for using the term on the ground that such terms "are more apt to lose votes than to gain them." This also proceeds from a misapprehension of the situation. Whose votes is the Socialist Labor Party apt to lose for using such language? The *Pacific Wave* evidently must mean capitalist votes. If it devotes a little study to Socialist literature, that is to say, to sound literature on sociology, the *Pacific Wave* will discover that for the Socialist Labor Party to bait its hooks for capitalists' votes would be as robust an act of folly as for a fisherman to bait his hook for trout in mid-ocean; he would catch neither trouts (which are not there) nor redneppers (which are there); ditto, ditto, with a Socialist Labor Party platform worded to catch capitalist votes.

Among the "International Notes" of the London, England, *Justice*, the following item is found:

The Massachusetts Socialists have joined the New Socialist Party.

Shades of the Goddess Confusion! What is that "New Socialist Party"? When was it born? Where? What does it stand for? Whence came it, and on what occasion was it joined by "the Massachusetts Socialists"? On all these subjects people in America are wholly uninformed, seeing they know nothing of the "New Party," or of defection of Socialists, in Massachusetts or elsewhere, to it.

If our European friends take no more care about what they publish on America than, judging from this and similar items, they are in the habit of doing, their readers' minds will be in as confused a condition on American affairs as Artemus Ward found his stomach to be in after a week's diet of potato-and-fish hash in Oberlin College.

In pursuit of its decision announced in these columns last week, to huddle with the Democratic party in the approaching campaign, the *Pueblo*, Col., *Courier* is now out with articles against "government by injunction." Just the same as Altgeld, when two years ago, he, the inventor of the phrase, stumped Missouri for a Democratic judge whose prominence had been gained by issuing savage injunctions against workmen on strike.

The Leipzig, Germany, *Volkszeitung* has an article in which the startling passage occurs:

The National Liberal leader Tichendorfer recommends, as a means whereby to "neutralize" the Socialist trade unions, the entrance of non-Socialists into those bodies.

In other words, the German capitalist is coming up to his American brother. In Germany, on the continent generally, the capitalist methods of chicanery have so far limited themselves to the market, they had not yet invaded the political field. This invasion is a symptom of a high degree of capitalist development, and has long been reached here. It is now being reached in Germany. The labor fakir and his dupe-tool, the pure and simple union, are now looming up there too as capitalist weapons. If our comrades in Germany are wise, they will drop the triviality of looking upon the Labor Movement of America as "a confused kink of petty quarrels," study it intensely, and profit by its teaching. They have much to learn from America, and if they neglect to equip themselves with the information gathered here, they simply invite trouble upon their own heads.

The Tokyo, Japan, *Labor World* contributes on its English page the following bit of information on the way capitalists look upon Socialists:

The Sociological Association has had two debates on capital punishment and decided in favor of abolishing hanging. A point made by an Imperial University man for supporting the law is characteristic of the honorable institution as well as interesting. We will give it to show our readers how noble and truly loving a spirit dominates the Imperial University. The square-jawed gentleman said somewhat in this strain: We oppose the abolishment of the capital punishment, because we have before us a possible growth of Socialism and communism, and this poisonous principle will surely come to conflict with our nationalistic (a narrow, bigoted foreign-hating and misquoting patriotism) fostered purpose for self-gain to the noble institution and its sons; and we must put down these gaudy Socialists and hang them in honor and glory on the Yabuchi.

Such a spirit, though fostered and held up by our Hakuishi and Gakuishi, ought to be condemned to CAPITAL PUNISHMENT while we still have the law.

Lectures.

BRADDOCK, PA.

March 11, 2 p. m.—Agitation meeting, S. L. P. Headquarters, corner Ninth and Braddock avenue. Members of Braddock, McKeesport, Wilmerding, East Pittsburgh, Fort Henry and Homestead are especially invited.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

March 11, 3 p. m.—Thomas A. Hickey, "Uncompromising Socialism." Orchestra Hall, 5 Beersum street.

March 11, 8 p. m.—B. Hughes, "Blind Sammons." Wurster's Hall, 315 Washington street.

DETROIT, MICH.

March 11, 2:30 p. m.—R. B. Meyer, "The Socialist Labor Party and Reform Movements." 313 Gratiot avenue.

March 18, 2:30 p. m.—Henry Ulbricht, "Collective Social Effort." 313 Gratiot avenue.

EAST NEWARK, N. J.

March 18—Harry Oakes, "The Socialist Labor Party." Hall's Hall, corner Grand and Central avenues.

NEW YORK.

March 9—Thomas A. Hickey, "Uncompromising Socialism." Headquarters, 80th Assembly District, 1704 First avenue.

March 9—Julian Pierce, "Capital, Capitalism, and the Capitalist System of Production." Headquarters, 10th Assembly District, 98 Avenue C.

March 11—Thomas A. Hickey, "Uncompromising Socialism." Club Rooms, 109 Madison street.

March 11—Julian Pierce, "Capital, Capitalism, and the Capitalist System of Production." Club Rooms, 481 Willis avenue.

March 12—Thomas A. Hickey, "Uncompromising Socialism." 3209 Third avenue.

March 14—Thomas A. Hickey, "The Mission of the Socialist Labor Party." Club Rooms, 441 West 30th street.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

March 11, 8 p. m.—J. Robertson, "Classism." Textile Hall, Oliveville square.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

March 11, 8 p. m.—J. Robertson, "Classism." 900 1/2 Market street (Pythian Castle).

March 18, 8 p. m.—Jane A. Reardon, "The Coming Slavery." 909 1/2 Market street (Pythian Castle).



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN.—I am tired of all these political discussions that are going on. It makes my head swim to see them in the papers. It is row, row, row. "Gold standard," "double standard," "protection," "Socialism," "expansion," "anti-expansion," "Populism," "Imperialism," heavens know what all! I used to read up on all that and take an interest in the political issues. But I won't any more. I am going to drop it all, and mind my own business.

UNCLE SAM.—That might not be a bad idea, provided the political issues too dropped you and did not interfere in your "business."

B. J.—Well, I won't let them interfere.

U. S.—What is your "business?"

B. J.—I have a little grocery store.

U. S.—And you imagine you could run that uninterfered with, if you interfere with nobody?

B. J.—Why, of course.

U. S.—Can you get along without customers?

B. J.—How foolish you talk. Of course I need customers.

U. S.—Now suppose that the employers of your customers reduce their wages, will they have as much to expend in groceries as before?

B. J. (with an angry look that tells "I have been there")—No, won't have as much.

U. S.—Can you prevent it?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—Why not?

B. J. (impudently)—How you talk!

U. S.—You can't prevent it, eh?

B. J.—Course not!

U. S.—Consequently the loss of revenue of the men will interfere with your business, eh?

B. J. bites his lips.

U. S.—You know that the machine displaces workmen, don't you?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Every new machine puts out workmen, and every improvement puts out some more, eh?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Now suppose the employers of your customers get new machines, what becomes of the others? Will they have any money to buy groceries from you?

B. J. (anxiously still)—No, they won't!

U. S.—Consequently the conduct of the employers interferes with your business, eh?

B. J. groans quite red in the face.

U. S.—But that's not all. Have you not heard of the department stores?

B. J. (walking backwards and forwards impatiently)—Have I heard of them? HEARD of them? HEARD of them? By Jericho! I've HEARD of them, and FELT them, too.

U. S.—These large capitalist concerns are more attractive than the little ones, eh?

B. J.—If that were all! They can afford to sell so much cheaper; and they take our customers right from under our noses.

U. S.—Just so. These large concentrations of capital interfere, will ye nil ye, with your business?

B. J.—Yes, yes, yes.

U. S.—Whether you will or no?

B. J.—Yes; will I or nil I—

U. S.—Thus you see, my good man, that there is no such thing as running away from, or dropping the political issues of the day, or turning your back upon them. They won't drop you. They will hold you fast. What good does it do you to run away, if they can and do overtake you?

B. J.—Now what is a man to do?

U. S.—Even a rat pursued turns to bay, and shall man do less?

B. J.—What good will turning to bay do?

U. S.—The good that fighting always does. It starts the settling of the question. No question is ever settled until it is settled right. The fight will and must continue until the right cause prevails.

B. J.—But who is to tell which is right?

U. S.—The prevailing, finally prevailing, one always is the right cause.

B. J.—And in the meantime?

U. S.—Everyone should fight as hard as he knows how for what he considers the right thing.

B. J.—Well, I for one don't know which of all these is right.

U. S.—And yet it is as easy as rolling off a log to know what course a man should take.

B. J.—I find it damned hard.

U. S.—Look you here. Is it to your interest to live or starve?

B. J.—Why, of course, to live.

U. S.—Is life becoming easier or harder?

B. J.—Harder, by thunder!

U. S.—What makes it harder for you?

B. J.—The inability of people to buy as much as before.

U. S.—And what makes that harder?

B. J.—I'm stumped!

U. S.—Did you not realize that the machine pauperized your customers, and the large stores underbid you?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Does the machine cause less

goods or more goods to be produced?

THE LABORIOUS POOR

Essential to the Permanence of Capitalist Society.

The more or less favorable circumstances in which the wage working class operates and multiplies itself, in no way alter the fundamental character of capitalist production. As simple reproduction constantly reproduces the capitalist system itself; i. e., the relation of capitalist to the other, so reproduction on a progressive scale; i. e., accumulation, reproduces the capitalist relation on a progressive scale: more capitalists, or larger capitalists, at this pole, more wage workers at that. The reproduction of a mass of labor power, which must incessantly incorporate itself with capital for the capitalist's expansion; which cannot get on without capital, and whose enslavement to capital is only concealed by the form of individual capitalists to whom it is sold itself—this reproduction of labor power forms, in fact, an essential of the reproduction of capital itself. Accumulation of capital is, therefore, increase of the proletariat.

Classical economy grasped this fact so thoroughly that Adam Smith, Ricardo, etc., inaccurately identified accumulation with the consumption, by the productive laborers, of all the capitalized part of the surplus product, or with its transformation into additional wage laborers.

As early as 1696 John Bellers says: "If one had a hundred thousand acres of land and as many pounds in money, and as many cattle, without a laborer, what would the rich man be but a laborer? And, as the laborers make men rich, so the more laborers, there will be the more rich men."

So, also, Bernard de Mandeville at the beginning of the eighteenth century: "It would be easier, where property is well secured, to live without money than without poor; for who would do the work?"

As they (the poor) ought to be kept from starving, so they should receive nothing without saving. If, here and there, one of the lowest class, by uncommon industry and pinching his belly, lifts himself above the condition he was brought up in, nobody ought to hinder him; say, it is undeniably the vilest cause for every person in society, and for every private family, to be frugal; but it is the interest of all rich nations that the greatest part of the poor should almost never be idle, and yet continually spend what they get.

Those that get their living by their daily labor, have nothing to stir them up to be servicable but their wants, which it is prudence to relieve, but folly to cure. The only thing then that can render the laboring man industrious is a moderate desire of money; for the little will, according as his temper is, either dispirit or make him desperate, so too much will make him insolent and lazy.

From what has been said it is manifest that, in a free nation where there are not allowed of the surest wealth consists in a multitude of laborers; for the better that they are, the more failing nursery of fleets and armies, without them there could be no enjoyment, and no product of any country could be valuable. To make society (which, of course, consists of non-workers) happy, and people easier under the meanest circumstances, it is requisite that great numbers of them should be ignorant as well as poor. Knowledge enriches and multiplies our sources; and the fewer things a man wishes for, the more easily his necessities may be supplied. What Mandeville, an honest, hard-headed man, had not yet seen, is, that the mechanism of the process of accumulation itself increases, along with the capital, the mass of "laboring poor," i. e., the wage laborers, who turn their power into an increasing power of accumulation, and the growing capital, and even by doing so make themselves dependent relation on their own product as personified in the capitalists.

In reference to this relation of dependence, Sir F. M. Eden, in his "The State of the Poor: an History of the Laboring Classes in England," says: "The natural produce of our soil is certainly not fully adequate to our subsistence; we can neither be clothed, lodged, nor fed but in consequence of some previous labor. A portion, at least, of society must be indefatigably employed."

There are others, who, though they "do not, neither do they spin," can yet command the produce of industry, and who owe their exemption from labor solely to civilization and order. They are peculiarly the creatures of civil institutions, which have recognized that individuals may acquire property by various other means besides the exercise of labor. . . . Persons of independent fortune . . . owe their superior advantages by no means to any superior abilities of their own, but almost entirely, to the industry of others. It is not the possession of land, which distinguishes the opulent from the laboring part of the community. This (scheme approved by Eden) would give the people property sufficient (but by no means too much) influence and authority over those who work for them; and it would place such laborers, not in an object or servile condition, but in such a state of easy and liberal dependence as all who know human nature are for their own comfort. Sir F. M. Eden, it may be remarked in passing, is the only disciple of Adam Smith, among the eighteenth century, who produced any work of importance.

Unemployment Knocked Out. The law of capitalist production that is at the bottom of the pretended "natural law of population," reduces itself simply to this: The correlation between accumulation of capital and rate of wages is nothing else than the correlation between the unpaid labor transformed into money and the additional paid labor necessary for the setting in motion of this additional capital. It is, therefore, in no way a relation between two magnitudes. Independent one of the other—on the one hand the magnitude of the unpaid labor—it is rather, at bottom, only the relation between the unpaid labor and the paid labor of the same magnitude. If the quantity of unpaid labor, supplied by the working class, is accumulated by the capitalist, it increases so rapidly that its consumption into capital requires an extraordinary addition of paid labor, then wages will rise, and all other circumstances remaining equal, the unpaid labor will diminish in proportion. But, as on this diminution touches the point where the surplus labor that nourishes the capitalist reaction sets in; a smaller increase in wages is capitalized, accumulation

tion lags, and the movement of rise in wages receives a check. The rise of wages, therefore, is confined within the limits that not only leave intact the foundations of the capitalist system, but also secure its reproduction on a progressive scale. The law of capitalist accumulation, metamorphosed by economists into a pretended law of Nature, in reality merely states that the very nature of accumulation excludes every diminution in the degree of exploitation of labor, and every rise in the price of labor which could seriously imperil the continual reproduction, on an ever-enlarging scale, of the capitalist relation. It cannot be otherwise in a mode of production in which the laborer exists to satisfy the needs of self-expansion of existing values, instead of, on the contrary, material wealth existing to satisfy the needs of development on the part of the laborer.

As, in religion, man is governed by the products of his own brain, so, in capitalist production, he is governed by the products of his own hand.—MARX'S CAPITAL.

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The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon.	25
The Civil War in France.	10
Festo on the Paris Commune.	10
Secret Diplomatic History of the Eighteenth Century.	35
Life of Lord Palmerston.	35
MARX AND ENGELS: The Communist Manifesto.	10
MCCLELLAN, WILLIAM SCHOLL: Socialism.	10
MILL, JOHN STUART: Socialism. Edited by W. D. P. Bliss. cloth.	75
MORRIS, WILLIAM: his Writings.	75
The same in cloth.	75
MORRIS AND BAX: Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome.	1.00
MORRIS AND HYNDMAN: A Summary of the Principles of Socialism.	15
MORGAN, LEWIS H.: Ancient Society.	4.00
Philosophy of the Labor Question.	25
PLECHANOFF, GEORGE: Socialism and Socialism.	25
The same in cloth.	40
PROCEEDINGS of the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party in 1896.	10
QUERCH, H. and WALTER: Socialism and the Single Tax—A Debate.	05
QUERCH, H.: Economics of Labor.	05
RUSSKIN, JOHN: The Communist, edited by W. D. P. Bliss.	25
The same in cloth.	75

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 47 East 23d Street, New York.

To Sympathizers in Newark!

T. A. Hickey will speak next Wednesday Night, March 14, 1900, at Blitz's Hall, 4 Bowery Street, on "Scabs at Work and Scabs at the Polls."

GRAND RECEPTION

Section Philadelphia, CELEBRATING THE PARIS COMMUNE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, At Odd Fellows' Hall, Third and Broome streets.

Ticket admitting Lady and Gentleman. 10 cents. At the door, 25 cents.

DAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Conference and General Activity.

Previously acknowledged for D. P. Minor Fund.	\$2470.81
Previously acknowledged for D. P. Major Fund (old).	2061.26
Previously acknowledged for D. P. Major Fund (new).	957.45
P. Conference.	150.00
Received for Minor Fund (C. L. W. Fund, No. Tacoma, Wash. 45; W. W. Fund, Brooklyn, Brooklyn, N. Y. 41).	6.00
Total.	\$6275.52

HENRY K. DALTON, Secretary-Treasurer.

DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.

The following amounts have been received from sources other than those reported in the DAILY PEOPLE Conference of New York:	
Previously acknowledged.	\$183.00
Chr. Rosbach, \$1; Dr. Hager, \$1; John Bonacker, \$1.50; Louis H. H. H. \$1; Bruno Georgi, \$2; Rud. Zeb. \$30; M. E. Wilcox, \$1; Frank Hauser, \$1; Chas. Rohr, \$1; Fred B. Stowe, \$1; Roz. Frauen Verein, per Mrs. Rosbach, \$10; per Chas. Rosbach, Gloverville, N. Y.	21.00
Chas. Phirman, \$2.50; Otto Kluecker, \$1; John Henry, \$1; Wm. Druehl, \$1; per J. J. Bonstead, New Haven, Ct.	4.75
Total.	\$208.75

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

At the regular meeting held on Sunday, March 4, Comrade E. Katz acted as chairman. Comrade J. C. Atkins was elected secretary pro tem. A communication was received from Comrade Carless, of New Jersey, informing us to their activity for the DAILY PEOPLE, and successful collection of funds, which will be turned over in due time. Tickets for the DAILY PEOPLE festival of March 25. Organizer instructed to comply. Comrade H. Ehrenpreis, new delegate from Sixth and Tenth Assembly Districts, New York, and Comrades J. Pierce and A. Krutter, new delegates from the Eighteenth Assembly District, New York, were seated.

Organizer reported a very successful mass-meeting, held on Feb. 25, and that another one will be held in two weeks from date, when interesting figures of the DAILY PEOPLE Fund will be announced.

The Entertainment Committee reported elaborate arrangements for the promotion of enjoyment and comfort at the DAILY PEOPLE festival, and urge comrades and sympathizers throughout the country to hasten with the sending of articles and gifts for the fair. Two thousand posters have been printed. Hand-some souvenirs of the DAILY PEOPLE festival will be provided by Comrade H. Berger, an artist penman, who volunteered his services gratis. A beautiful silk banner will be presented to the organization, and the most tickets for the festival. Comrades should hasten to win this prize for their organization, as it is well worth a superior effort. Report accepted. Roll call showed the following organizations' delegates present:

MANHATTAN—Assembly Districts Fourth, Sixth and Tenth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth.	15.00
KINGS—Assembly Districts Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth.	15.00

SECTION HUDSON COUNTY.

Organizations not enumerated above should see to it that their delegates attend the conference regularly. Delegates reported enthusiastic work for the festival, pledges for the DAILY PEOPLE Fund and general activity. Financial report of Feb. 25 and March 4 (mass-meeting):

MANHATTAN.	
Fourth Ass. Dis.	6.00
Sixth and Tenth Ass. Dis.	3.00
Ninth Ass. Dis.	3.00
Twelfth Ass. Dis.	9.00
Thirteenth Ass. Dis.	5.00
Fourteenth Ass. Dis.	12.00
Fifteenth Ass. Dis.	2.50
Sixteenth Ass. Dis.	2.50
Seventeenth Ass. Dis.	2.50
Eighteenth Ass. Dis.	5.00
Nineteenth Ass. Dis.	5.00
Twentieth Ass. Dis.	5.00
Twenty-first Ass. Dis.	5.00
Twenty-second Ass. Dis.	5.00
Twenty-third Ass. Dis.	5.00
Twenty-fourth Ass. Dis.	5.00
Twenty-fifth Ass. Dis.	5.00
Twenty-sixth Ass. Dis.	5.00
Twenty-seventh Ass. Dis.	5.00
Twenty-eighth Ass. Dis.	5.00
Twenty-ninth Ass. Dis.	5.00
Thirtieth Ass. Dis.	5.00
Collected at Literary Society.	22.85
Chas. Reubens.	8.00
KINGS.	
Thirteenth and Fourteenth A. D.	2.00
Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth A. D.	12.00
Twentieth A. D.	16.75
Twenty-first A. D. Branch 2.	20.50

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Canvassers' Local 207, S. T. & L. A. 17.00

Section Hudson County. 17.25

Total. \$259.35

Pledges, part payments on which have been made:

MANHATTAN.	
Sixth and Tenth A. D. (additional):	10.00
Scheurer.	1.00
Greenstein.	1.00
Fifteenth and Seventeenth:	
B. O'Toole.	50.00
J. Willis.	10.00
J. Smith.	5.00
Chas. Babner.	5.00
Chas. Mallquist.	5.00
Wm. Daniels.	2.00
Mrs. F. McDaniels (paid, no pledge).	1.00
SIXTEENTH (additional):	
Thirteenth.	5.00
H. Eckstein.	5.00
Ben Katz.	5.00
N. Roth.	5.00
H. Gurvitz.	2.00
SEVENTEENTH A. D.:	
Joe.	10.00
Ben.	5.00
A. Muller.	5.00
C. Nylen.	5.00
L. Isaacson.	1.00
Thell (paid, no pledge).	15
Spider (paid, no pledge).	15
TWENTY-THIRD A. D.:	
Teasack.	25.00
Larson.	10.00
Piamondson.	6.00
TWENTY-FOURTH A. D. (additional):	
Max Rosenberg (paid, no pledge).	2.50
D. Fuchs.	1.00
Henry Bolla.	25

KINGS.

THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH A. D.:

P. Bookman. 5.00

C. Adams. 5.00

Y. Bellopolaky. 2.00

TWENTY-FIRST A. D. Branch 2 (additional):

H. Burstein. 5.00

J. Lipovsky. 5.00

SECTION HUDSON COUNTY (additional):

Gus. Widmeyer. 2.00

H. Schenckel. 1.00

Wm. Connolly. 1.00

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Don't write on both sides of the sheet. Don't write on tissue paper. Don't write with pencil. Don't write with a broom stick if a toothpick is handy, pens preferred. Don't crowd your lines. Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet. Don't abbreviate. Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter. Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending clippings. Don't write your signature as though you wished to remain incognito. Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled. Don't write on sheets of uneven size. Don't take this ill.

Daily People Entertainment Committee, Attention!

TO THE PEOPLE—I would like to know if the Workers' League of Dublin has suspended. If it has, I would gladly give volume 1, of which there are eleven numbers, and volume 11, of which there are twenty-eight numbers (at least that is all I received of it), to be disposed of in any way thought best at the fair and entertainment, March 25. The benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE FUND, I prize them (the volumes) very highly; but will let them go for the DAILY PEOPLE, if the committee would be willing to accept them. I will send both volumes to New York, if they can be bound there, and the bill sent to me. I would have them bound in St. Paul, but am afraid they will be sold some in transit. I look forward to your report on the committee in charge. GEO. F. SPETTEL, St. Paul, Minn., March 2.

An Inverted Henry Clay.

TO THE PEOPLE—Job Harriman is the most consistent of the S. L. P. who did not preach; an organizer who did not organize; a lawyer who did not law; at last, a nominee who will not run: a sort of Henry Clay, who has been determined to roost his knickerbockers in the "Live the Revolution!" U. S. DALTON, Seattle, Wash., Feb. 28.

Section Kansas City's Address.

TO THE PEOPLE—Section Kansas City has just issued this address: Section Kansas City, Socialist Labor Party, having been organized, doing nothing, and reacting very slowly, since we called trouble in New York City last July, and having been reorganized by a few of the comrades, we are now in a position to wish to now make our position clear to the comrades of the proletarian movement of America.

We unreservedly endorse the course of action of our National Executive Committee, Henry Kuhn, secretary, and will give said committee all the moral and financial support consistent with our numbers and financial ability. We believe it to be in the interest of all true comrades to uphold their hands and cheer them on in the work we have imposed upon them, at all times and under all circumstances, and in any way hampering them in the work they are bravely and nobly performing, being clearly conscious that in so doing we are acting in conformity with the will of the party and upholding the banner of the proletarian movement for humanity in the history of the world.

We heartily endorse the editorial management of the official organ, The People, and hope it will ever continue to be the aggressive, reliable, bright two-edged sword that fearlessly slashes the traitors within and without. We believe it to be in the interest of all true comrades to uphold their hands and cheer them on in the work we have imposed upon them, at all times and under all circumstances, and in any way hampering them in the work they are bravely and nobly performing, being clearly conscious that in so doing we are acting in conformity with the will of the party and upholding the banner of the proletarian movement for humanity in the history of the world.

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